

Boys' 4-H Club Leaders' Handbook



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Boys' 4-H Club Leaders' Handbook

Compiled by L. L. Johnson, State Boys' Club Agent

A Bag of Tools

Isn't it strange that princes and kings
And clowns that caper in saw-dust rings
And common folk like you and me
Are makers of Eternity?

To each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass, a book of rules;
And each must make ere life has flown
A stumbling block or stepping stone.

—R. L. Sharpe

Acknowledgement

The boys' 4-H club handbook for Texas leaders has been prepared especially to meet the demands of the local leaders for a guide to boys' 4-H club work. It is sincerely hoped that the local leaders and county agricultural agents will find the material of value in their daily work with boys' 4-H club demonstrations.

In the preparation of this handbook a number of ideas have been taken from the publications issued by the Extension Services in other states. Our thanks and acknowledgement are extended to all states whose publications have been of benefit in the compilation of this handbook.

The demonstration work done at home under the supervision of the local leader is the backbone of 4-H club work.

Club Motto—"To Make the Best Better"

Club Emblem—The national 4-H Club emblem is a four-leaf clover with an "H" in each leaflet. These four "H's" stand for the equal training of the head, heart, and hands; and for health.

Club Colors—Green and White

Club Pledge

As a true club member I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my hands to greater service, my heart to truer loyalty and finer sympathy, and my health to efficient living in service to my home, my community, my country, and my God.

Texas 4-H Club Creed

The Texas 4-H club creed is:

I believe in boys' and girls' club work because of the opportunity it gives me to become a useful citizen.

I believe in the training of my head because of the power it will give me to think, to plan, and to reason.

I believe in the training of my heart because it will help me to be kind, sympathetic and true.

I believe in the training of my hands because it will make me helpful, skillful, and useful.

I believe in the great trinity of club work: the community, the home, and achievement.

I believe in my country, in the state of Texas, and in my responsibility for their development.

To the fulfillment of all these things I am willing to dedicate my service.

What Boys' 4-H Club Organization Is

National

The national organization embraces all state and territorial possessions, which have inaugurated the work, and operates from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington D. C.

National conferences are held in Washington each year by the state club leaders and those in charge of the work at Washington for the purpose of unifying and standardizing the work from a national standpoint.

The national organization is further divided into regions, such as the southern, western, north central, and eastern, with a leader for each region.

State

The state organization embraces all counties which provide county agricultural agents and operates from the state Extension office of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas through the state boys' club agent, who works with and through district and county agents.

County

The county organization embraces all community organizations of boys' 4-H clubs and operates from the office of the county agricultural agent. He is the county leader and works through and with the community leaders of the boys' 4-H clubs. During the year county conferences are held by the county agricultural agents with the community leaders, and whatever has been passed down to the agents from the national and state organizations is likewise given to the community leaders. These conferences are held with members of the boys' 4-H council of the county. The council is composed of the presidents and secretaries of the boys' 4-H clubs of the community and their local club leaders.

Community

Just as the national organization works through the state boys' club agents, and the state organization through the county agricultural agents, and the county agricultural agents through the community leaders, so the community leaders work through the leaders of smaller groups. The group leaders reach the individual member, and thus the chain of connection is completed from the national organization down to the individual boy, the chief actor and beneficiary of the entire organizational set-up.

Requirements For a Standard Boys' 4-H Club

The requirements for a standard 4-H club in Texas are:

There shall be five or more members, between the ages of 10 and 21, enrolled in the club. For best results at least five should be working on the same demonstration although this is not required. When less than five desire to be club members, they may become members of the county organization.

A local club leader shall be in charge of the group.

There shall be a complete set of officers elected from the membership, which includes president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. In addition, a reporter should be elected.

A club program for the year shall be written up.

At least six regular club meetings must be held during the year.

An achievement day should be held at the completion of the club year with an exhibit of the work accomplished.

Club exhibits must be owned by the club members.

At least 80 percent of the members must complete the work and hand in their reports to the local leader.

Enrollment of Membership

The boys' 4-H club year starts the first week in December, which is known as Boys' 4-H Club Week. It is during this week that officers should be elected for the new year by all existing clubs; the list of members should be revised; new clubs should be organized; all new members possible should be secured; and a full report of the meeting, giving the club members and officers, should be sent to the county agricultural agent.

Enrollment Reports

Enrollment of members in the clubs need not stop with the Boys' 4-H Club Week; however, enrollment should be completed by the first of January. The enrollment report, together with the list of leaders, should be sent to the office of the county agricultural agent by the first of January so that it may be sent to the state office.

On July 1, a copy of the original enrollments for all boys' 4-H clubs of the current year will be sent out to county agricultural agents and leaders from the state boys' club office for correction and approval in order to determine the permanent enrollment of each club. The names of boys who dropped their work, who never actually started their demonstrations, who never attended club meetings, who moved from the community or who died should be stricken from the original enrollment.

The names of all new and active members who joined the clubs after the original enrollments should be added, and the revised list should be sent into the state club office by July 15.

Permanent enrollments, so established, will become the basis for determining the percentage of completions at the close of the year's work.

Selection of A Boys' 4-H Club Leader



The man at the right is one of more than two thousand local club leaders who worked with Texas 4-H boys' clubs during 1936. This group attended the Farmers' Short Course.

No community goes farther nor faster than its own people carry it. In keeping with this principle, the county farm demonstration councils should lend support to the boys' 4-H organization and approve their program. These councils, through members who live in the community, can do much toward molding public sentiment for club work and in most cases use influence in finding committees and leaders who will assume responsibility for the work. The community committee on boys' 4-H club work should select a local club leader and, if possible an assistant leader for every club. This selection usually is made in cooperation with the county agricultural agent, but the leader may be suggested or nominated by the members of a reorganized boys' 4-H club.

The greatest limiting factor in boys' 4-H club work is the scarcity of voluntary local club leaders. Experience seems to indicate that men and women usually become voluntary leaders of 4-H clubs because they are interested in the welfare of their home communities and act as leaders in order to secure for the local boys the additional training offered by the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to organized communities.

The largest number of successful leaders are adult citizens of the communities in which they live and work. Usually, they have made a

success of farming, homemaking or teaching and as a result of their experience have local prestige, are favorably known and have a rich source of valuable information to share with the club members. Teachers, short course students, and college graduates who are residents of the communities in which they work, make very successful leaders. In addition to their being interested in farm home and community problems, the most successful leaders are especially interested in boys and are persons whom boys like. It is recommended that no person under eighteen years of age be chosen as a local club leader; however, experienced club members may be assistant leaders.

Have Community Represented in County Conference of Club Leaders

Leaders go no farther nor faster than they understand and are inspired. For this reason, it is necessary that all local club leaders and assistant leaders attend the county conferences of club leaders. If the leaders have not been selected at the time the first conference is held, it would seem to be very desirable that one or more adult members of each community committee attend so as to take back to the local people the plans for conducting boys' 4-H club work in the county during the year.

In addition, the county agricultural agent, or other county leader, usually holds a personal conference with each local club leader before the club is organized.

Assist the Leaders in Securing Members and Equipment

Since the development of boys' 4-H club work depends largely upon community effort, the community committee should assist the local club leader in enrolling club members. If assistance is necessary, the committee should aid in securing livestock, seed, materials and equipment as needed in the demonstration work.

Provide Rewards for the Local Achievement Program

The community committee can support the local club leader very effectively and further motivate the work of the club members throughout the year by securing and offering rewards in the form of achievement club trips to the state 4-H club meeting at the Farmers' Short Course; ribbons to designate outstanding local club exhibits; and achievement club pins in recognition of 4-H club completions, if these are not provided by the county.

Assist with Special Club Activities

The community committee should represent the local community in cooperation with the county agricultural agent, or other county leader, in assisting, if necessary with county-wide club events, such as club



A local civic organization gave fruit trees to all 4-H club boys and girls who had completed their demonstrations for the year.

tours, field demonstration meetings, club picnics, club camps, fairs and achievement programs.

Suggested Outline of Club Program

In outlining the program one thing is important: it should be written down clearly, accurately, briefly. Club officers, local leader, and county agricultural agent should each have a copy of the yearly program. A satisfactory method of charting the program is illustrated below. It shows what is to be done, who is to do it, and when. Following such an outline is easy and guarantees a much more satisfactory performance than the "hit or miss" system.

Work to be done	Boys' 4-H club leader will	County agricultural agent will	Specialists will	Time
		Work with community committee to select local leader		November
Enrollment	Secure and report			December First week
Enrollment		Report to state office		January First week
Organization	Call meeting	Will assist in explaining work of club		December
Election of officers				December
Planning of program	Guide discussion	Help if called		
Obtain seeds plants, and stock	Report needs	Assist in locating	Recommend approved sources	January and February
Provide subject matter assistance	Be alert for information; call county agricultural agent for help	Give help to club members; get specialist when needed	Provide sources of information	As needed
Visiting members	When needed	Twice		One month after organization; and later
Meetings	Attend all	Attend at least one		Each month
Tour	Plan	Assist in conducting	Make suggestions to county agricultural agents	June
Picnic or camp	Help plan	Conduct	Assist, possibly	July
Exhibits at fairs and achievement day	Help plan	Assist and get specialist	Judge	September October November
Publicity newspaper and agricultural press contribution	Advise with club reporter to write stories about demonstrators. Give items to local papers		Prepare outlines, publish items	All during year

Monthly Suggestions for Club Programs

(These may vary according to section)

December

Enrollment of new members
Installation of officers for new year.
Winter spray for orchard
Christmas party
Plans for year's work
Selection of demonstrations

January

Care and repair of farm machinery
Poultry production (Outlining demonstration)
Selection of animals for livestock demonstration
Discussion of planting and fertilizing irish potatoes, also bedding sweet potatoes
Planning and planting hotbeds
Repairing of roof and screens, replacing broken window panes at home
Council meeting
Parliamentary practice.

February

Making garden plans	Pruning fruit trees
Training demonstration teams	Planting the home orchard
Selection of seed for planting	Washington Birthday party
Building homemade brooder	Fix it week
Judging practice	

March

Hog feeding demonstration	Explanation of record book
Calf feeding demonstration	Cultivation of potatoes
Preparation of land for:	Planting and cultivation of gardens
Cotton	Control of garden insects and pests
Corn	Selection of judging and demonstra-
Grain Sorghums	tion teams to represent club
Other crops	County-wide barbecue for boys and
Time of planting	dads
Measuring acreage	

April

Feeding and raising broilers, fryers
Growing feed for calves and pigs
Judging
One act play
Training of demonstration teams

June

Checking of record books
Review of cultivation instruction
County camp
Pullet production and management
Club picnic
Rally day—fathers, mothers and friends
District judging contest

May

Growing cotton and corn
Spacing
Fertilization
Cultivation
Digging and storing irish potatoes
Grading potatoes for market and exhibit
Planning for county camp
Play or skit of club work on school program

July

Discussion and plans for fairs
Calf club tour and judging
Crop demonstration tours
Arranging for trips to Short Course

August

Team demonstrations
Animal feeding
Winter legumes
Poultry disease and parasite control
Fitting calves and pigs for show
Control of insects in peas, corn and other stored products
Preparation of exhibits for fairs

September

Culling poultry
Planting winter legumes
Selecting and saving good seed
Terracing
Propagation of plants
Harvesting and storing sweet potatoes
Local and district fairs
Fall gardens
Check records

October

Seed selection—demonstration in field
Housing for poultry
Local, district and state fairs
Community party
Control of insects and diseases in flowers and shrubs
Completion of records for out-of-state trips and prizes

November

Fall plowing and insect control
Achievement day program
Thanksgiving party

Suggestions to Leaders

The Demonstration Outline

The demonstration outlines prepared by specialists outline the work for each year of the demonstration. A minimum suggestion of requirements is made. Leaders should bear in mind that the older the club member grows, the more demonstration responsibility he should develop. The demonstration work done at home under the supervision of the local leader is the backbone of 4-H club work.

Demonstration Ownership

Ownership of the demonstration materials is an implied rule in club work. Livestock club members **must** own their own stock. The success or failure oftentimes depends upon whether it is "the boy's calf and dad's cow" idea.

Supervision of Demonstrations

It takes time to do the things that club leadership demands, but leadership has its compensation.

See that each member begins his demonstration at the proper time and knows the steps to be taken later. Visit members' demonstrations occasionally. This, many times, arouses the interest of the parents and keeps club members alert.

Record Books

The leader has no records to keep.

Each member is furnished a special record book for his demonstration. He agrees to complete his demonstration and hand in the record. It is the duty of the leader to show how the member's record should be kept and then to check monthly to see that the record book is kept properly and is up-to-date.

Establish early in the mind of each club member the value of strict accounting in his demonstration record book. Accepting slipshod records is encouraging slipshod methods. The club year ends November 31, and each member enrolled is required to make a report on his demonstration at this time whether successfully completed or not.

The secretary of the club has the honor and duty of keeping the record of club meetings, tours, contests and of writing a summary of the club's activities for the year. A secretary's record book is used for this purpose.

All record books and subject matter materials for demonstration are furnished by the Extension Service of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Financing the Club

If the club needs money, funds can be raised by cooperative effort as in plays, socials, motion pictures, and pie suppers. The earning and spending of money by cooperative effort should be encouraged, especially in sending a club member to county, state or national club events.

Unfilled Promises

Do not break promises that you have made to club folk. Broken promises destroy faith and develop wrong standards.

The 100 Per Cent Club

Leaders will find that if a club is organized with the ideal of everyone completing his work and handing in a record book the members themselves will impress on the defaulting member or new members the fact that they must not fail to uphold this tradition of the club.

Training Offered by Teams

No branch of club work offers bigger educational opportunities to club members than the work of **judging** and **demonstration** teams. Every club should have judging and demonstration teams. Teams may compete in community, county, state and sectional contests. Teams are to be selected by a competitive elimination contest within the club.

Constitution and By-Laws for 4-H Clubs

(To be read to the club, modified to suit local conditions, then approved and signed by the members of the club in the club secretary's record book.)

Constitution

Article 1. This club shall be known as.....club of
..... community,
county, Texas.

Article 2. The purpose of this club shall be to improve the home making, agricultural, educational and social advantages of the boys of

the community. These purposes will be accomplished by carrying out standard club requirements.

Article 3. Five or more members shall constitute this club, each of whom shall be between the ages of 10 and 21 years.

Article 4. The officers of this club shall be a president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer. They shall serve throughout the club year.

Article 5. This club shall be organized and managed under the direction of the boys' 4-H club leader in cooperation with the Extension agent or other county leader, and the Extension Service of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

By-Laws

1. **The President** shall preside at all club meetings. In case of absence of the president, the vice president shall preside.

2. **The Secretary** shall keep records of the names, addresses and ages of all club members; shall keep a record of attendance at club meetings; shall keep the minutes of each meeting and shall read the same at the next business meeting of the club; shall issue the call for special meetings by order of the officers and the club leader; shall assist the club leader in making the final report of the club for the year.

3. **The Song Leader** shall lead the members in singing songs.

4. **The Reporter** shall prepare news items from time to time regarding the activities of the club, which, upon approval of the local club leader, shall be offered to the newspapers for publication or mailed to the Extension agent, or other county leader.

5. **The Club** shall hold regular meetings each month at..... on..... from..... until..... The officers, upon the approval of the club leader, may call special meetings when needed.

6. **Each Club Member** shall be prepared to take part in club meetings as follows: to join with other members in repeating the 4-H club pledge; to give a progress report on the demonstration in response to roll call, or to respond by reporting on an assigned topic; to present the record book to the club leader for inspection when called for; to take part in demonstrations, judging work, exhibits, tours, picnics, camps, and social programs.

7. **A Quorum** shall consist of a majority of the members enrolled.

Suggested Order of Business At a Club Meeting

Every meeting should have three parts: business, demonstrations, and recreation.

The Business Meeting—The club president in charge.

Meeting is called to order by the president, who leads the members in repeating the national 4-H club pledge as follows: "I pledge my **head** to clearer thinking, my **hands** to greater service, my **heart** to truer loyalty and finer sympathy, and my **health** to efficient living, in service to my home, my community, my country, and my God."

Roll is called by the secretary, the members responding by giving a progress report, or by reporting on an assigned topic.

The secretary reads the minutes of the last meeting which become the official club record when approved by the club.

Old business is taken up, consisting of: unfinished business from meetings previous to this and report of committees.

New business follows. It consists of appointment of new committees, and any suggestions for the benefit of the club. Songs are sung, with the song leader in charge.

The business meeting is adjourned for instruction and demonstrations.

Discussions and Demonstrations—The club leader in charge.

The subject for the club meeting is discussed or a demonstration is given of the practical problem under consideration.

Work is assigned for the next meeting.

Social Hour

This consists of games, songs, hikes.

Suggestions for Demonstrations

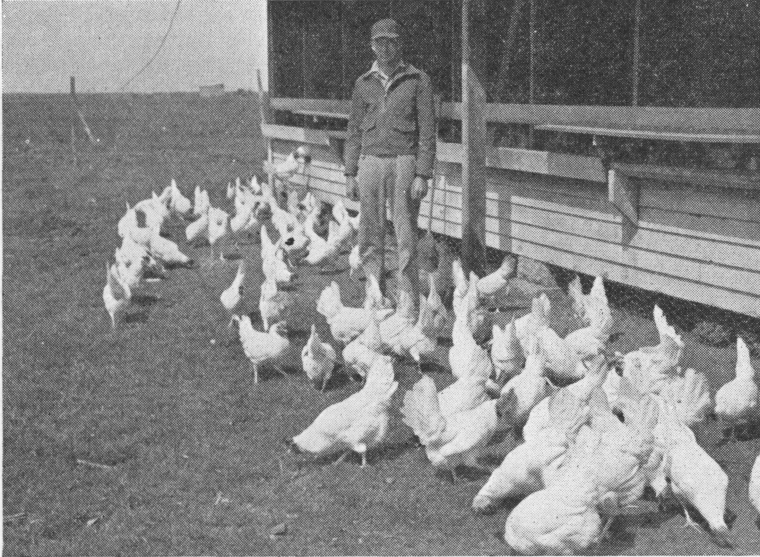
Boys' 4-H Poultry Demonstrations

Poultry demonstrations are so organized that any one of them may be adapted to a first or fifth year club member.

The purpose of an ownership brooding demonstration is to give individual 4-H club members an opportunity to own and brood their own chicks.

A partnership brooding demonstration is designated for the poultry club member who, due to conditions, cannot have his own brooder house and equipment. It is, as the title shows, a partnership with the parents in brooding the flock.

A demonstration where the club member owns and manages a flock for egg production is known as "ownership feeding for eggs" demonstration.



This 4-H club boy, who has a flock of 350 white leghorns, was one of the 1,795 Texas club boys who had poultry demonstrations in 1936.

Like the partnership brooding demonstration the partnership feeding for eggs is a partnership demonstration with the parents in the management of the laying flock.

Capon production may be either an individual or partnership demonstration.

Turkey growing is conducted as either an individual or partnership demonstration.

Garden Demonstration

The garden demonstration includes: preparation and cultivation of soil, the use of fertilizers, treatment for insects and diseases, and planning of a garden for its special purpose, either home garden or market garden.

First year, the plan is to make and maintain a home garden of two square rods or more, sufficient to supply the family with fresh vegetables during the growing season and provide winter storage for at least one vegetable.

Second year, the plan is to make and care for an adequate garden of five square rods or more, which will allow fresh vegetables during the growing season. Provide for winter storage of two vegetables and canning of two varieties.

Third year, the plan is to make and maintain a garden of 10 square rods or more, which will supply fresh vegetables during the growing season, also three varieties for canning and a winter storage of three varieties.

Fourth year, the plan is to develop a market garden of at least one-eighth of an acre, which will supply the family with fresh vegetables and vegetables for canning and storage, with additional surplus for sale.

The club member may start his first year's work in any one of these years, depending upon experience and size of plot that can be used.

Potato Demonstration

The purpose of the potato demonstration is two-fold: the development of commercial potatoes, and the growing of certified potato seed or plants.

For the first year, the minimum requirement is one-fourth of an acre.



Corn valued at \$56,622 was produced by 2,839 Texas 4-H club boys who had this crop as their demonstration during 1936.

For the second year, the acreage may or may not be increased. If certified stock is used, a more intensive study is made of plant diseases and their identification.

Crop Demonstration

Corn

This demonstration requires two or more years for its completion.

Seed germination tests, plowing, planning, care, seed selection, harvesting, and exhibits, comprise the first year's work.

For the second year, the outline for the first year is repeated, increasing acreage. Breeding, demonstrations, exhibits and judging are stressed.

Legumes—Cowpeas, soybeans, sweet clover, peanuts.

Purpose: To interest club members in improving the soil through crop rotation.

In the first year the club boy should plant at least one acre of legumes to be plowed under and followed with any one of the crop demonstrations the next year. Inoculation studies should be made.

In the second year he should make a comparison of the crops grown on the acre where legumes have been grown and plowed under with the same crop adjoining where no legumes have been planted and plowed under.

Livestock Demonstrations

Each member may select one or more demonstrations, according to his age, finances, and ability. In the livestock demonstration it is not necessary that the member have a registered animal but he may, if he desires and can handle the finances. It is often better to start with grades and later trade in towards a registered animal when the club member has demonstrated his ability to feed and care for stock. It is hard to maintain interest in a scrubby, off-type animal of nondescript breeding.

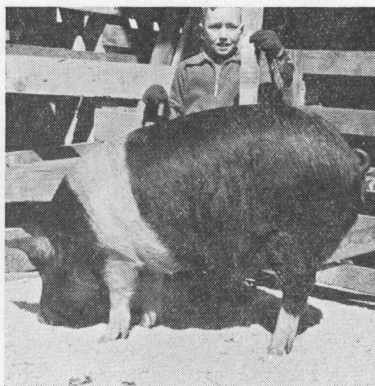
The purpose is to interest club members in the better breeding, feeding, management and marketing of livestock and to demonstrate the most approved methods of livestock production; to train boys in livestock judging, in the identification and judging of carcass cuts, and in fitting for the show; and to further interest farm boys in farm life as a profession.

Swine

For the first year it is recommended that club members start with one or more weanlings, barrows, or gilts. Feeding and management should be demonstrated.

In the second year the club member may start with bred gilts or sows and develop the litters either as market hogs or breeding stock.

Third year members should endeavor to develop a ton litter for county and state contests. The demonstration includes breeding sanitation, management and feeding. The member does not necessarily have to wait until third year to produce ton litters if he has a



During 1936, Texas 4-H club boys to the number of 2,922 produced 1,056,940 pounds of pork valued at \$102,804. This boy had the grand champion pig at a major livestock show.

litter of at least ten pigs.

For the fourth and succeeding years the club member may follow the same procedure as in the third year, expanding his demonstration to include more stock, whether from a standpoint of producing purebred hogs for breeding purposes or market hogs on a commercial scale.

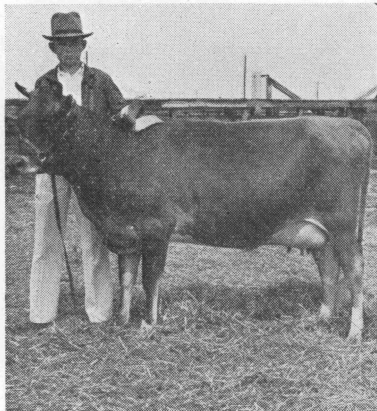
Sheep

Two or more lambs should be used to start this demonstration in the first year's work. A fat ewe lamb that has been raised on its mother may be raised and fattened for market or show. Ewe lambs developed as fat lambs may be held over to start the next year's work.



During 1936, 633 club boys fed out lambs. This Texas 4-H club boy had the grand champion lamb at a major livestock show.

For the second year it is recommended that each club member feed and care for one or more ewes and their lambs for at least two weeks prior to lambing until lambs are weaned or reach market weight.



A club boy with his senior yearling heifer which won the grand championship at a major spring livestock show. This boy was one of the 806 Texas 4-H club boys who had dairy demonstrations during 1936.

In the third year demonstrations of the second year are continued. Fitting, feeding, and management work, with the idea of developing farm flock either of high grade or purebred stock, is included.

For the fourth and succeeding years farm flock work is continued. Special emphasis is placed on the development of purebred stock in their fitting and showing.

Dairy Demonstration

Only calves from high producing stock of good type should be se-

cured from purebred sires and preferably from dams of known high production. Almost every good dairyman will be glad to furnish such calves to club members at very reasonable prices. Grade bull calves are not permissible.

The purpose is to interest club members in better breeding, feeding, management of dairy stock; to teach club members how to judge dairy animals; and by interesting these young folk in dairy animals to further interest them in farm life.

The first year demonstration consists of the growing out of the young calf through weaning age and up to a year of age.

The second year demonstration is to care for heifer from one year of age through breeding period and up to time of calving.

In the third year the demonstrator must care for heifer or cow through calving period and full lactation, raise the calf according to first year recommendations, care for larger herd or keep records on father's herd or develop herd of the club member.

Members in addition should be taught to fit animals for the show.

Beef



Beef calves fed out by 1,097 Texas 4-H club boys during 1936 were valued at \$151,739. A club boy exhibited this grand champion carload of calves at a major livestock show.

It is recommended that a club member start the first year with one or two purebred or high grade steer calves. The demonstration includes feeding, fitting and management.

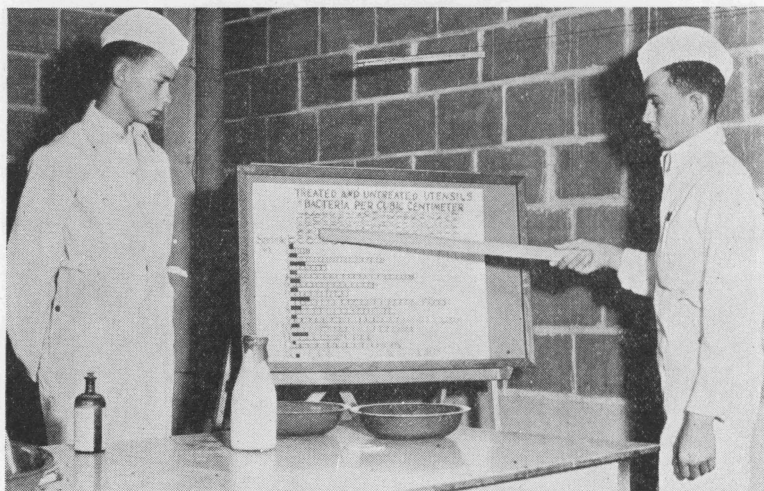
In the second year it is usually found advantageous to repeat the first year's program. Older or experienced club members may start breeding herd.

In the third year it is recommended that a start be made with two or more purebred high grade heifer calves, heifers, or cows. The object is for the member to develop a herd of his own. He may in addition fit steers for shows or commercial market.

The fourth year is a further development of the third year's work. The leader should encourage club members to increase their demonstration, to make it worth their while and maintain their interest.

Demonstration Teams

In most states demonstration teams are a definite part of 4-H club work and every boys' club includes the training of at least one team in their club program. A demonstration team demonstrates an accepted fact or practice to the audience, actually showing them how it is done. Although charts may be profitably used, care should be taken that the demonstration does not develop into an illustrated lecture. The ideal demonstration is short, concise, and carries one idea through to completion.



These 4-H club boys won the state dairy demonstration contest and represented Texas in the national contest. They took as th subject of their demonstration the production of clean milk.



This 4-H club boy has proved the value of feeding beef cattle as a demonstration. After feeding out his cattle he auctions them himself at the fat stock shows.

In addition to bringing new ideas and practices to the attention of the audience, the training of demonstration teams offers definite advantages to the club members themselves. It increases their interest in their own crop or livestock demonstration. They receive training in the organization of their thoughts and in the expression of their ideas, and become skilled in talking before an audience. Cooperation and teamwork are developed and initiative and leadership brought out and developed. Added interest and enthusiasm are given to the club program through demonstration team competition. Many farmers have been awakened to the value of better and more up-to-date practices on their farms through the efforts of a 4-H demonstration team.

Care should be used in selecting the subject of the demonstration. It should be representative of things the boys are doing in their club work, should have practical value in farm or home, and should be built around one central idea. It should be a subject which can be completely covered and yet not become tiring to the audience.

The demonstration will probably resolve itself into three parts: the introduction, the demonstration proper and the conclusion. The introduction should include the title of the demonstration, names of the team members, and possibly a few remarks in regard to club activities. The demonstration proper will be the subject matter to be presented. The conclusion should quickly summarize the points brought out in the demonstration, and, of course, will include the answering of any questions asked.

Two members constitute a demonstration team. It is permissible to have a third member, provided that individual takes no active part in the demonstration except as an assistant. For example, in demonstrating the method of resuscitation, teams often use a third individual as the drowned person.

The team members may be selected by any one of several methods. Some clubs form teams and have each team write their own demonstration, then choose the best one to represent their club. Sometimes individual demonstrations are given by club members and the best two demonstrators chosen from the entire group. Whatever method is followed, training should start early in the club year.

In the selection of the team, the several requirements of a demonstrator should be kept in mind. He should have a good knowledge of the subject matter, have it well organized and be able to present it to the audience in an interesting manner. After the subject has been chosen, the demonstration should be carefully outlined and written up. Oftentimes the leader has the entire group write up the same demonstration, choosing the best one to be given.

In presenting the demonstration it should be given in the speaker's own words. The interest of the audience must be definitely attracted in



The 753 Texas 4-H club boys who reported 6,802 fruit trees of bearing age planted an additional 1,795 trees during 1936.



The 1,575 Texas 4-H club boys who had cotton for their demonstrations planted 4,592 acres in 1936 and sold their crop for \$214,184.

the introduction and maintained throughout the demonstration. Reasons should be given for all important statements made. It adds to the attractiveness of the team if the members are dressed neatly and in appropriate costumes.

Presenting the Demonstration

Two methods of presenting the demonstration are often used. In one method the speaker has complete responsibility. While he presents the subject matter, the teammate stands quietly by awaiting his turn to speak and demonstrate, giving only such assistance as may aid the speaker in skillfully presenting his demonstration. In the second method, the speaker presents the subject matter while the teammate assists as much as possible by demonstrating what the speaker is telling. There are advantages in either method.

All equipment should be ready and in place before starting the demonstration. Demonstrators should set up their own equipment unless it is physically impossible to do so. Care should be used not to obstruct the view of the audience with the equipment. Demonstrators should stand erect, face the audience at all times, and with self-confidence present the subject matter in a free, pleasing manner. They should talk slowly and loudly enough for all to hear. Questions asked at the close should be answered politely and with no attempt at bluffing—if the answer is not known, it should be so stated. Equipment should be quickly and quietly removed at the completion of the demonstration.

A Suggested Outline for a Team Demonstration The Treating and Growing of Sweet Potatoes for Seed Equipment Needed

1. Sweet potatoes
2. Corrosive sublimate.
3. Barrel, water and sack.
4. Charts showing relative yields of treated and untreated seed.
5. Chart showing contagious diseases.

Teammate A	Teammate B
Tell what club represented.	Acknowledge introduction.
Introduce "B" and self.	Get material in place.
State object of demonstration.	
Give local applications.	Show chart of diseases of potatoes.
Discuss contagious diseases to be controlled.	Point out losses due to disease.
Prepare mixture of corrosive sublimate in barrel.	Discuss relative yields of treated and untreated seed. Personal experience.
Dip sack of potatoes in solution.	Tell the method of treatment, why we treat seed.
Discuss use of sweet potato beds.	Use chart for illustrating preparation of hotbeds.
Chart showing advantage of slips for growing disease-free seed.	Discuss growing sweet potatoes from slips for seed.
Summarize the points.	Assist in answering questions.
Ask for questions.	

References

- Sweet Potato Growing - C-18.
- Sweet Potato Diseases - Farmer's Bulletin No. 1059.
- Sweet Potato Growing - Farmer's Bulletin No. 999.
- Log Houses for Sweet Potato Storage, MS-133.
- The Sweet Potato Weevil, Bul. 308, Exp. Sta.

Subjects for Team Demonstrations

Swine

Fitting and Handling Swine for Show.
Balanced Rations for Growing Pigs.
Making Swine Self Feeder.
How to Mark a Litter.
Making a Farrowing Pen.
Swine Sanitation.
Handling a Brood Sow.
Cutting Meat.
Curing Meat.
How to Select a Club Pig.

General (Farm)

Screw Worm Control.
Fly Control.
Saving Stable Manure in Winter.
Making Compost.
Treating Oats for Smut.

Poultry

Grading and Candling Eggs for Market.
Culling Poultry.
Feeding for Egg Production.
Dry Mash for Laying Hens and Growing Chicks.
Selecting Hatching Eggs.
Treating for Lice and Mites.
Homemade Drinking Fountains.
Homemade Mash Hopper.
Homemade Candler.
Preserving Eggs.
How to Dry Pick a Bird.
Caponizing.
Vaccinating Poultry for Chicken Pox.
Building a Brick Brooder.
Brooding Baby Chicks.

Forestry

Turpentine Practices.
Fire Control.
Methods of Reforestation.
Harvesting and Marketing Pine Seed.

Corn

Storing Corn.
Field Selecting Seed Corn.

Fitting and Handling Animals for Show

Testing for Butter Fat.
How to Select a Dairy (Beef) Cow.
Feeding Dairy (Beef) Cattle.
How to Select a Beef Steer.
Feeding Steers.
Care and Adjustment of Cream Separator.

Horticulture

Treating Seed Sweet Potatoes.
Storing Sweet Potatoes.
Garden Insect and Disease Control.
Insect and Disease Control of Fruits.
Bedding Sweet Potatoes.
Control of Flower and Shrub Diseases.
Cutting and Planting Irish Potatoes.
Pecan Budding.

Marketing

Standard Containers for Fruits and Vegetables.
Grading and Packing Sweet Potatoes for Market.
Marketing Crops on Hoof.
Attractive Roadside Markets.
Cooperative Marketing.
Bunching and Grading Vegetables.

Dairy and Beef

Treating Cattle for Lice.
How to Keep Milk Records.
Dehorning Calves.
How to Drench a Cow.
How to Make a Stanchion.
Making a Rope Halter.
Feeding and Rearing a Calf.
Production of Clean Milk.

Cotton

Grading and Stapling Cotton.
Weevil Control.
Marketing Cotton.
One-Variety Cotton Communities.

Sheep

Grading, Tying and Sacking Wool.
Selecting Ewes for Farm Flock.
Docking and Castrating.
Making Feed Racks.
Rations for Ewes and Lambs.
Treating Sheep for Stomach Worms.

Agricultural Engineering

Terracing Farm Land.
Care of Farm Tools.
Simple Home Water Supply.
Making Porch Boxes.
Making Simple Home Furniture.

Judging Teams

Judging by boys' 4-H club members has several advantages. In the first place it establishes definite standards of perfection in the minds of club members and creates the desire to attain these high standards in their demonstrations. Judging also teaches closer observation and develops self-assurance and good sportsmanship among those competing in the contest.

Training in judging should be given throughout the year. Crops and livestock may be judged at various times throughout the year, as available.

In order that club members may become thoroughly acquainted with the principal points, score cards should be used in the early training in judging. As members become more experienced the score cards should be discarded and the classes judged by comparison. During the early training period reasons may be written out in order to get the proper form in mind. Oral reasons should be used later. It is very helpful after the reasons have been given for the judge to place the class and then discuss the reasons for his placing.

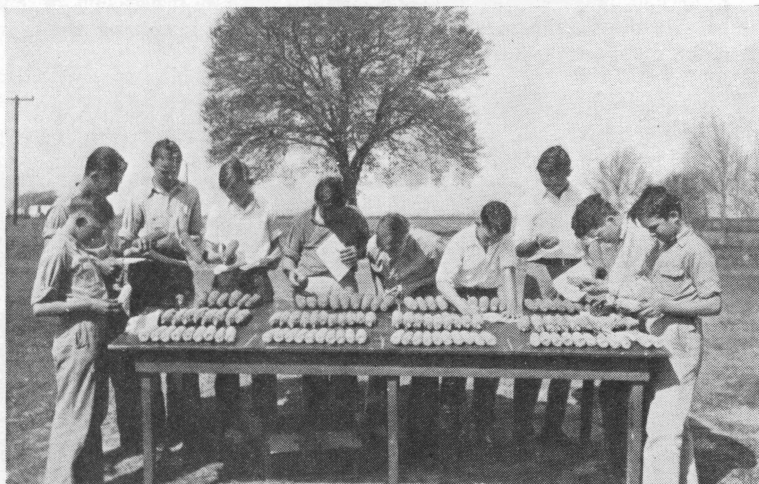
Club members should be urged to enter all local contests in order to obtain all the experience possible. Members for judging teams should be selected in contests open to all. The rule has been arbitrarily adopted that four articles or animals should constitute a class. The number of classes depends on their availability and on the training and experience of the contestants. Agricultural teams judge dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry, sheep, and swine.

Conducting Judging Contests

Suitable classes should first be selected and designated A, B, C, and D, or 1, 2, 3, and 4, as preferred. The classes should also be placed by the judges. The number of officers for the contest will depend on the size of the contest. There should be a superintendent, a clerk to keep the records, a time keeper, an assistant in charge of each ring or class, a judge and someone to hear and score the reasons if oral reasons are given. Additional individuals may be needed to score the placing cards.

There are several methods of handling the placing cards. One very good method is to clip together the number of placing cards needed by one individual with an extra card on top (it may be a colored card to distinguish it from the others) carrying a number and a place for the contestant's name. All cards clipped together in one group must carry the same number. The contestant puts his name on the top card and hands it to the superintendent in charge of the contest. The contestant is now known by his number only, each of his placing cards having on them the same number as the top card he turned in. On the placing card he writes merely the name of the class and his placing. As he finishes judging each class, he turns in his placing card to the one in charge of that particular class.

Rules for the contest should be announced previous to the judging. There should be no conversation between the contestants. Fifteen minutes are allowed for each class with a warning being given three minutes before time is up. Contestants are permitted to take notes to be looked over previous to the giving of oral reasons. Two minutes will be allowed each individual for the giving of oral reasons.



Learning to judge grain and livestock is fine training for 4-H club boys. These boys are training for the judging contest that will be held at the Farmers' Short Course.

Recreational

Suggestion for County-wide Programs

March is a very good month to put on a barbecue, sponsored by the livestock men of the county who will invite the club boys and their dads. Livestock programs can be put on for the men and judging for the boys.

May and June are good months for one-act plays, pie suppers, or box suppers, put on to raise money for the needs of the club and to send delegates to the Short Course.

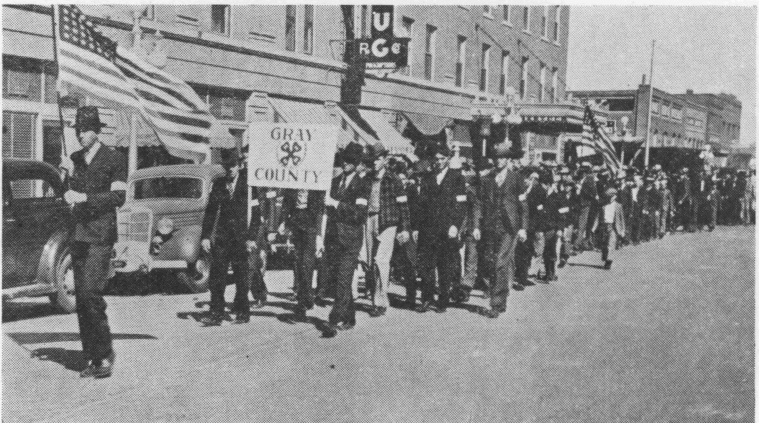
July is a good month for Rally Day when the boys are brought together for play and a good time.

August—The camp can be made a big feature of the year. It may be necessary to join with some other county. Holding your own camp is better if you can get a sufficient number. Comb the county for the best camping spot. By all means try to get near clean water. Work out the program in advance and arrange for speakers and instructors. Prepare for boarding and sleeping accommodations just as carefully. Work out menus for meals ahead of time. Do not be up against the problem of having 25 to 50 boys in camp and not knowing what to do with them.

September and October—Demonstration and Exhibits—The county fair offers a fine chance to acquaint people with what the junior work is accomplishing. Special booths with attractive exhibits may be used to drive home a particular point. Demonstrations repeated at regular hours during the fair are interesting and impressive.

November—an ideal month for Achievement Day programs.

A special place in the livestock parade with a procession of club members leading animals and carrying banners summarizing the work will make a favorable impression.



There were 800 4-H club boys who took part in a parade which was a feature of a livestock show at Amarillo in 1937.

Some special demonstration before the grandstand can be arranged, a simple pageant for instance.

Securing Reports on Year's Work



Records are essential. This boy had the second best record in the United States in meat animal production.

Here is the real test of the loyalty and faithfulness of club members, the handing in of the best record they can of what they have done during the year with the demonstration they selected at the beginning of the year. It is one thing to join a club early in the year when other boys are doing the same thing, but quite a different thing to stay with it to the end of the year, when some are not doing that, and submitting a report of what has been accomplished.

Of course, misfortunes may come to some in the form of drouths, insect pests and the like to crops, and diseases of different kinds to animals, but this is the natural course of events and 4-H club work is to help boys meet and overcome such misfortunes as far as it is humanly possible. When this does happen, that is no reason why a club member should not report on his record book just what occurred and continue to study and find out how to overcome the difficulties should they occur again.

Getting in reports from each member is a task for club officers especially backed and supported by the club president and secretary and local leaders. With such leadership and support, there is no good reason why there should not be 100 per cent completions in any 4-H club.

However, no boys' 4-H club has completed its job until it has filled in the annual report form for 4-H clubs after it has received the reports from the individual members. This is the duty of the president and secretary, assisted by the local leaders.

Boy's 4-H Achievement Day

Next to the State Boys' 4-H Educational Encampment, this is the biggest 4-H event of the year. It is the day when all 4-H clubs assemble as clubs and report in full the achievements and accomplishments of their members and the club as a whole.

It is the day for announcing all county and community champions, such as have been mentioned in connection with contests, and to make awards. It is the day for the parents and friends to witness and enjoy the achievements of the children in the 4-H club work. It is a real day of joy, inspiration, and encouragement that comes from earnest and conscientious effort and consequent achievement. It is the closing day of the yearly boys' 4-H club program and should be held on the day of the national radio 4-H club achievement day program.

The details of the program should be worked out by the county 4-H councils in cooperation with the county agricultural agent at the September meeting of the council, but the following suggestions might be kept in mind as a basis for the program: have reports from presidents of each 4-H club, using the annual report as a basis. Following the report of each club, have a brief resume of the whole given by the county agricultural agent. Announce winners in all contests. Award certificates to all members completing and reporting the year's work.

It is suggested that awards of 4-H club pins be made to all the members who have completed the year's work. In some counties the schools recognize 4-H club work as valuable training to club boys and are glad to give one-fourth credit for each year the 4-H club member has completed his work, up to a full credit. If this should be the case in your county, then certificates should be awarded, stating the year the member has completed, such as first, second, third, or fourth. Business men are often glad to award prizes to boys who did outstanding work.

Recognize all outstanding leadership work by any and all groups of leaders. Ask for comments by any interested person.

This will take the program up to the time for the national and state radio programs. Of course, a radio should be installed for this purpose.

The afternoon may be devoted to seeing the exhibits of club members, if exhibits are made in connection with the day's program.

In the foregoing discussion the "machinery" through which boys' 4-H club work is carried on has been emphasized as well as the things that should be done by and through this machinery in the average boys' 4-H club year. It should be kept in mind that boys' 4-H club work is a cooperative movement from beginning to end, and that whatever is done by everyone connected with the organization is done for and in behalf of the farm boy.

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